

Showers Tonight and  
Probably Wednesday.

# The Washington Times

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PRICE ONE CENT.

## Help of Women Asked by Union Of Telegraphers



MRS. RUSSELL SAGE,  
Heavily Interested in Western Union  
Telegraph Company.

## TELL TROUBLES TO MRS. SAGE, A STOCKHOLDER

Also to Miss Gould, Like-  
wise One of the  
Owners.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Helen Gould have received lists of the grievances sent by the executive officers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union to the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in which both women are heavy stockholders.

Miss Gould inherited large interests in the company from her father, and Mrs. Sage came into a large block of the stock upon the death of her husband.

Mrs. Sage and Miss Gould have been associated for years in various charities and works of reform, and are, perhaps, more fully aware of conditions, as they exist generally, than many members of the board.

Operators' Complaints.

The list of grievances presented by the operators were in a pamphlet containing sixteen pages addressed to Thomas H. Eckert, chairman of the board.

After citing the efforts made to reach subordinate officers of the company to have matters adjusted, the letters to these subordinates are given.

One complaint tells of the discharge of John T. Fitzgerald, an operator for seventeen years, who made a mistake in sending a message which of necessity was caught by the receiving operator, Fitzgerald having omitted the name of the person to whom the telegram was addressed.

Another case is that of Miss Sadie Krohmal, who had complained of the poor light in the office. She was discharged because she struck two wrong keys on her typewriter while receiving a message.

Miss Sophie Annaker reported sick and was discharged. She overheard E. T. Burrell say to Mr. Brennan: "She is one of the girls that belong to the union."

Work in Poolroom.

Miss Mollie Pearl was taken arbitrarily from the Boston wire, where she was making \$28 a week, and placed on St. Louis, where she was able to earn only \$16.50.

Cases are cited where union operators have been discharged and evidence submitted tending to show that they have been blacklisted and prevented from obtaining employment elsewhere.

It also is charged that men making \$7 a month have been transferred so that they have lost the 10 per cent increase they had earned.

C. L. Herrington worked at 195 Broadway and was assigned to a poolroom. He asked to be taken back to the general office and was asked if he was a member of the union. He declined to answer and was placed on the 8 a. m. shift, one which the operators hate because of the long hours.

This is the only reference to poolroom work in the memorial.

J. H. Small & Sons, Florists,  
Washington and New York.—Adv.

## JURY HEARS BEACH SPEECH ABOUT HOLMES

Appointment Clerk First  
Witness in Cotton  
Leak Case.

That the Government intends to prove that Edwin H. Holmes, jr., former assistant statistician of the Bureau of Statistics, entered into a conspiracy against the United States, and that the defendant was a member of a body that conspired to defraud the United States, were the statements of Morgan H. Beach, special attorney for the United States, in his address to the jury this morning in Criminal Court No. 1, in the second day's trial of the "cotton-leak case."

After defining what constitutes a conspiracy, and what the Government plans to prove, Mr. Beach explained how reports of the conditions of various crops are received in the bureau where Holmes was employed, and how the defendant had ready access to them after they were tabulated, and how it would be easy for a man with this information to make it known to outside parties, even though such an act be contrary to the law.

Says He Met Peckham.

Mr. Beach charged that Holmes, armed with this advance information for the cotton crop of 1904, met Frederick A. Peckham, a broker, at a resort in Indiana and told him how he could secure such information and use it for gain.

"In advance of the lawful issue of the report," said Mr. Beach, "Holmes, as far as he could, having access to all these things, advised Peckham or anyone else with sufficient money to back the game, with information as to what the cotton report would be, playing the game as the crop went up or down."

How Alleged Conspiracy Grew.

In relating how the alleged conspiracy grew, the Government representative stated how Peckham met one Van Riper and informed him of Holmes and his plan. A meeting was held at the Raleigh Hotel, said Mr. Beach, "where Holmes presented his plan, and stated he was furnishing the information at that time, August, 1904, to a certain cotton broker, whose name will be presented later in the case."

How Holmes, Peckham, and Moses Haas purchased a seat on the New York Exchange; how, through the alleged advance information as to the condition of the cotton, they made big profits, and how Holmes, as a member of the firm, met Haas in New York, on December 22, 1904, and in a share of the profits, was stated to the jury by Mr. Beach.

Advice to the Jury.

The attorney for the Government in concluding, advised the jury to remember what a conspiracy is, and that it is their duty to pass on the evidence as a question of fact as laid down by the presiding judge.

A. S. Worthington, attorney for the defense, stated he would not make an opening statement for his client at the present time. Following the exclusion of witnesses from the court room, the statutes relative to the originating of the Department of Agriculture were read by Assistant District Attorney Adkins.

The first witness called this morning was Joseph P. Bennett, appointment clerk in the Agricultural Department. He testified of papers showing the different appointments of Holmes, as he advanced through different grades. He stated he recognized Holmes' signature, as shown on several of the papers.

## WAVE OF CRIME SWEEPING OVER NEW YORK CITY

Thirteen Murders and  
Ten Suicides May Be  
Due to Weather.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A crime wave has accompanied the spell of unusually cold weather for this season of the year in New York, and the authorities are now puzzling their heads, wondering whether the increase in violence can be traced to the weather.

In the last seven days there have been thirteen murders, ten suicides, and half as many attempted suicides. This breaks all records for a week. Six murders and attempts is New York's average for a week, and the suicide average is below this. Other crimes have also increased beyond all limits.

"I am not prepared to say the unseasonable weather has increased the crime record," said Assistant District Attorney Hanley, in charge of the homicide bureau of Jerome's office, "but the fact remains, and must be considered, that the epidemic has come."

Coroner Schrady is inclined to blame the weather, saying it has been enough to make a despondent person kill himself, or one contemplating a crime to get drunk and then commit the deed.

## GIRL'S MURDER LAID TO WOMAN ON TRIAL TODAY



MRS. EMMA KAUFMANN AND MISS AGNES POIRAIS,  
Whose Death, It Is Alleged in Court, Was Caused by Horrible Mutilation on  
the Part of the Older Woman.

## SLASHED BODY PROSECUTION'S MAIN EVIDENCE

Mrs. Kaufmann to Ex-  
plain Agnes Poirais'  
Death.

FLANDREAU, S. D., June 4.—When Mrs. Emma Kaufmann, the wife of a millionaire Sioux Falls broker, was placed on trial today on the charge of murdering Agnes Poirais, her sixteen-year-old servant, the defense partly outlined its case.

Since June 20 of last year Mrs. Kaufmann has been at liberty under \$25,000 bail. When released from jail at Sioux Falls a year ago, she narrowly escaped being mobbed.

It is declared that the defense will claim that a blood clot on the girl's brain had the effect of preventing her having control of herself, so far at least as the use of her lower limbs were concerned, and that because of this she had frequent falls.

Wounds found upon her body will be explained by these frequent falls, it being alleged that on one occasion she fell down stairs through having no control over her limbs.

The dead girl, who was a native of Austria-Hungary, had arrived in South Dakota from Europe with her parents during the closing months of 1905. She came to Sioux Falls and entered the employ of Mrs. Kaufmann on February 18 of last year, only a few weeks after the family arrived in South Dakota, and only a little more than three months before she died at a Sioux Falls hospital from numerous wounds, bruises, and cuts which are alleged to have been inflicted by Mrs. Kaufmann.

After her death in Sioux Falls on June 1 her body was prepared for burial and shipped to her parents at Parkston, where the wounds upon the head were discovered.

After the burial, stories of the wounds on her head were so persistent that an investigation was made. When the body had been taken from the grave the wounds were found to be the most important part in the trial of Mrs. Kaufmann were discovered. The explanation of the prosecution is that the girl was deliberately beaten to death by Mrs. Kaufmann.

## SIGHT LOST 25 YEARS IS RESTORED BY GOLD

SIoux CITY, Iowa, June 4.—Blind for forty-two years, William Fowler's sight has been marvelously restored by a siege of grip. He can see to read a newspaper without glasses.

Mr. Fowler's sight faded just after marriage, until he was blind. Several weeks ago he came down with a cold, developing into grip, from which he suffered severely. His headaches being most painful.

Two weeks ago he began to show improvement. With returning strength his vision cleared, and he said today he never had been better able to see in his life.

## THOUSANDS DEAD BY EARTHQUAKE IN CHINESE CITY

Famine Follows Shock at Hsing Kiang—Many  
Buried Under Ruins of Houses.  
Survivors Starving.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 4.—News of a terrible earthquake at Hsing Kiang was brought by the steamer Shawmut today.

Four thousand lives are reported to have been lost.

A telegram received by the Nishi Shimbun at Tokio just before the Shawmut sailed contained the information.

A vast number of houses are reported destroyed, and persons buried under the ruins.

A famine is said to have followed the earthquake, leaving the survivors starving.

The Empress Dowager has telegraphed urgent instructions for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

The province has an area of 548,000 square miles, and a population of millions.

The city visited by the earthquake is in a remote and isolated region, surrounded by walls, and containing some of the most ambitious of architecture. All about the city are tremendous mountains of volcanic origin. In the valleys, which are illimitably fertile, dwell the hordes that make up the population of the province.

## ROOSEVELT HIT IN CRITICISMS OF FRENCHMAN

PARIS, June 4.—Further criticism of President Roosevelt in his anti-railroad campaign, at the hands of European economists and financiers, was offered today by Paul LeRoy-Beaulieu, France's most distinguished authority on economical affairs. He indorses the opinion recently expressed by Lord Rothschild, that the President goes too far. He said today:

"I believe there is some truth in Lord Rothschild's statement that President Roosevelt's anti-railroad policy has helped to lower the values of gilt-edged securities."

"Of course, it is quite right that he should curb the trusts to some extent."

As a partial explanation of the decline of valuable securities, LeRoy-Beaulieu said: "In France and the rest of Europe, indeed throughout the world, but most notably in America, the development of vast and varied industrial enterprises has been too fast for available capital."

The French economist, however, showed that he has great faith in American securities by saying he has his capital invested in American railway stocks, and advises French capitalists to put their money in similar investments.

## PREMIER TO WED NURSE OF WIFE, LADY BANNERMAN

LONDON, June 4.—A sensation has been created here by the announcement in a Liverpool paper that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is to wed the nurse who attended Lady Campbell-Bannerman during her last illness.

"A popular and exalted light of the Liberal party and a right honorable gentleman, as prominent in their councils as in the government, is about to re-enter the blessed estate of matrimony under quite romantic circumstances. In order to obviate what might be a very general deduction by outsiders, it should be stated that the gentleman in question is well advanced in years."

Lady Campbell-Bannerman died last August at Marlenbad. It is said that the woman who nursed her through her long illness will be the second wife of the premier, who is now seventy-one years of age.

In political inner circles this story is being referred to in a shocked tone, in an indignant tone, and in a sorrowful tone. Pessimistic radicals say the marriage will shatter the Liberal party, and that "C. B." will be "banished" to the house of lords.

If so, the irony of fate has never been more caustic. It looks as if Great Britain was about to experience a fresh illustration of what Lord Beaconsfield said, which was that "the most ridiculous of all imaginable rights is the British public in one of its fits of indignant righteousness."

## BOISE TRIAL OPENS

Haywood Charged  
With Miners' Plots  
of Violence.

Lawyer for Prosecu-  
tion Makes Only  
Brief Address.

## Jurymen Selected In Haywood Trial

No. 1—Thomas D. Goss, sixty-five, real estate man; native of Missouri; resident of Boise twenty-six years; lived in Idaho since 1868; Democrat, member of Christian Church, and is a Mason.

No. 2—Finley McBean, farmer, fifty-two, native of Scotland. Has lived in North Dakota and Colorado. Republican. Was a day laborer.

No. 3—Samuel D. Gillan, fifty, farmer; born in Iowa; served in Idaho regiment in the Philippines during Spanish-American war; Republican, Odd Fellow, and member Christian Church.

No. 4—Daniel Clark, thirty-nine, farmer; has lived in Idaho thirty-one years; born in Missouri; Democrat; Odd Fellow.

No. 5—George Powell, fifty-eight, farmer; has lived near Boise eleven years; Democrat.

No. 6—O. V. Sebern, farmer, Democrat, fifty-two years old.

No. 7—H. F. Messer, fifty-two, farmer; lived near Boise fourteen years; born in Canada; Republican.

No. 8—Lee Schriverer, sixty, farmer; born in Ohio; Republican. Once a sheriff in Kansas.

No. 9—J. A. Robertson, seventy-one; contractor and builder; born in Scotland; Republican; Presbyterian.

No. 10—Levi D. Smith, fifty-five, native of Canada, former resident South Dakota; formerly a farmer; Republican.

No. 11—A. P. Burnes, fifty-two; resident of Ada county nineteen years; carpenter and grocer; retired member Carpenters' Union.

No. 12—Samuel E. Russell, sixty-eight, farmer; born in Pennsylvania; resident in Ada county seven years; Prohibitionist; member Congregational Church.

BOISE, Idaho, June 4.—Chapter 2 of the dramatic trial of William D. Haywood for the murder of former governor Steunenberg, the climax of fifty years of mining struggles, opened today, with the jury completed, after twenty-six days of searching examinations and the calling of nearly 300 men.

Attorney James H. Hawley opened for the prosecution. Mr. Hawley had prepared no written speech, and spoke little more than an hour. He outlined what the State expects to prove, without going into any details of the methods by which it is expected to prove it.

Charges Against Haywood.

He charged that Haywood, Meyer, and Pettibone were the authors of a plot that had for its object the punishment by violence of those men who had been most prominently identified with the forces opposing the lawlessness with which the miners were identified in Idaho, in Colorado, and other States.

An effort will be made to identify Haywood and the others with the dynamite outrage at Independence, Col., with the shooting of Collins, superintendent of the Smuggler mine at Telluride, with attempts to kill two judges of the supreme court of Colorado, and with other crimes of violence, with all of which the confession of Harry Orchard is said to have connected the federation leaders, and of which the prosecution says it has sufficient corroboration.

At the conclusion of the address it is intended to call C. F. Wayne, of Caldwell, as the first witness. Wayne was a near neighbor of Steunenberg and was one of the first persons to reach him after the former governor had been blown up by the bomb. He was present when Steunenberg died, fifteen minutes after the explosion, and heard his last words.

The examination of Alfred Eoff yesterday has led to much discussion today. Fansians of the defense criticize the court for not dismissing Eoff immediately upon his statement that he believed Haywood guilty, although he qualified his statement by declaring that he could render an impartial verdict, according to the evidence presented.

The defense was forced to resort to their peremptory challenge to get Eoff out of the box. This left them in a position where they were forced to accept as a juror a man who voted for the conviction of a defendant during the Wyoming cattle war. This man was Juror Sebern.

Exceptions were taken to Judge Wood's ruling and in the event of a conviction a new trial will be asked upon the grounds that the court erred in not discharging Eoff for bias.